

regulations, and that the Planning Commission of a city of the second class or village may have either five, seven, or nine members, instead of the nine now required. Some smaller communities are having difficulty in finding nine members to serve on their commissions. Section 4 states that Municipal Planning Commissions, or governing bodies, may grant conditional uses or special exceptions in the application of a municipal zoning ordinance when such bodies have approved standards and procedures for equitably and judiciously granting such conditional uses or special exceptions. This is to ensure that once a comprehensive plan is adopted, the zoning regulations contained therein are adhered to with some degree of regulatory. Sections 5 through 7 of LB 186 clarify the intent of previous legislation, and state specifically that zoning boards of adjustment of cities of the first class, second class and villages, may not grant conditional uses or special exceptions. These sections also clarify a 1975 statute which states that county zoning boards of adjustment, where such exist, would serve as the zoning boards of adjustment for second class cities and villages in those counties. Section 8 states that a maximum of two members of a county planning commission may be residents of an incorporated area, and that the county planning commission and county governing bodies may grant conditional uses in special exceptions to their zoning regulations as municipalities may now do. This was established in Section 4 of LB 186 for municipalities. Section 9 provides that counties may also appoint an alternate member to their zoning board of adjustment, and that it would be inappropriate for a county commissioner to appoint himself to a zoning board of adjustment. Section 10 states that county zoning boards of adjustment are not empowered to grant conditional uses or special exceptions to their zoning regulations. Sections 11 and 12 would change the statutes relative to zoning subdivision regulations for Lancaster County. This would bring Lancaster County's situation in conformance with that of the other 92 counties. Sections 11 and 12 state that Lancaster County has the authority to implement zoning and subdivision regulations in areas immediately surrounding municipalities when these municipalities are not exercising such jurisdiction. Section 13 removes the requirement that planning commissioners in smaller communities, and nonmetropolitan counties, file a statement of financial disclosure as provided in Sections 49-1496 and 49-1497 of the Political Accountability and Disclosure Act. Finally, Section 14 removes the requirement that counties containing a city of the first class adopt a comprehensive plan and zoning regulations by July 1 of 1977. I move for the advancement of LB 186.

SPEAKER LUEDTKE: Chair recognizes Senator Simon.

SENATOR SIMON: Thank you Mr. President. Senator Cullan, will you yield to a couple questions?

SPEAKER LUEDTKE: You're asking Senator Cullan to respond to a question? Senator Cullan, will you respond?

SENATOR CULLAN: I'll try.

SENATOR SIMON: I apologize for not being a little bit more up-to-date on this thing, but it has been a long interim. Would you explain, briefly, Section 13, which deals with those persons on the planning boards who would now be exempt from the Political Accountability. This is anybody on a planning board, or is it of a certain size? What were the stipulations?